

The Watchman and Southron.

SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1880.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

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scribe private interests will be charged

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AND WIFE SEPARATE.

Brother Gives Out Statement

Regarding Domestic Troubles of

Rev. H. R. Mills.

Sept. 27.—The follow-

ing statement by Presiding Elder T.

of the Rock Hill Methodist

Church, in relation to the domestic

troubles of the Rev. H. R. Mills, pas-

tor of the church in Rock Hill,

was investigated yesterday in

the committee appointed

by the Southern Christian

League publication:

The press will send

the following statement

regarding the unfortu-

nate domestic troubles of Rev. H. R. Mills

of the church in Rock Hill, S. C. I deem it my duty

to state the facts in the case.

On the 26th of September Broth-

er Mills called on me and told me

that he was in trouble—that he and

his wife could not live together any

longer. He stated that I release him

from his wife as he would feel a

relief. He stated that he was in

trouble because of the circumstances

surrounding the case. He stated that

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BOSS OF NEW YORK.

ROOSEVELT WINS SWEEPING VICTORY IN CONVENTION.

He Was Made Temporary Chairman and Given Absolute Power—He Appoints His Own Committee on Resolutions.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt rode today on the top wave of victory, defeating Vice President Sherman for temporary chairman of the Republican State convention and bowling over the old guard in the first engagement of a series of conflicts that are to come.

Col. Roosevelt was in his element. After he had named the members of the three important committees and the convention had adjourned to meet tomorrow, the colonel turned to the newspaper men and remarked: "I said frazzle, you may recall, you may quote me on that."

At Troy yesterday the former president said he would beat his opponents to a frazzle.

Good Majority.

There were 1,011 votes cast in the convention of which Col. Roosevelt received 568 and Vice President Sherman received 443, thus electing the leader of the progressives by a majority of 125. Col. Roosevelt did not vote. Mr. Sherman voted for John Doe and two of the New York county delegates did not respond when their names were called. The vote was officially announced at the convention gave Roosevelt 567 and Sherman 443, but an error in the count was discovered tonight.

Col. Roosevelt spoke feelingly of what President Taft had accomplished in his administration, saying that the laws passed reflect high credit upon all who succeeded in putting them in their present shape upon the statute books; they represent an earnest of the achievement which is yet to come, and the beneficence and far-reaching importance of this work done for the whole people measure the credit which is rightly due to the congress and to our able, upright and distinguished president, William Howard Taft.

The spectators and many of the delegates warmly applauded the declaration of Col. Roosevelt for a direct primary plank.

Col. Roosevelt bitterly assailed the "bosses," declaring that "the difference between a boss and a leader is that the leader leads and the boss drives. The difference is that the leader holds his place by firing the conscience and appealing to the reason of his followers and that the boss holds his place by crooked and underhand manipulation."

Thunders of applause greeted the colonel as he was escorted to the speaker's stand by Vice President Sherman and Cornelius V. Collins and it was some time before he could proceed with his speech.

Thanking the delegates for the honor that they had conferred on him, the colonel caused the greatest enthusiasm when he said:

"You shall not have cause now or hereafter to regret what you have done."

It was a day of oratory; it was a day of bitter and acrimonious speech. With the opening of the convention, State Chairman Woodruff defined the position of the old guard and announced that Mr. Sherman had been selected for temporary chairman. And then the real fight was on.

The Colonel Chuckles.

Col. Abraham Gruber of New York city had been selected to fire the verbal shot of the old guard, and his speech attacking the former president, which was a bitter arraignment of him, was often broken and drowned by hisses and jeers. No one enjoyed Gruber's speech more than Col. Roosevelt, who chuckled repeatedly.

Once the pandemonium became so great that Col. Roosevelt leaped to his feet and asked for a full hearing for the speaker.

William A. Pendergast, comptroller of New York city, was the champion of the progressive fight and made a warm and spirited reply to the old guard onslaught.

The convention had been well prepared for the outcome of the contest for temporary chairman, William Barnes, Jr., leader of the old guard forces, having early in the day conceded the election of Roosevelt. The roll call took what seemed an interminable time and nearly four hours had passed from the time of the opening before State Chairman Woodruff formally announced that Col. Roosevelt was the choice of the convention for temporary chairman.

Continued Fight.

The victory of Col. Roosevelt in the first counting of noses did not ap-

pear to dishearten the old guard, for they continued their fight on the convention floor when the progressives submitted resolutions whereby the committees should be made by representatives from each congressional district, the members to be named by the temporary chairman.

Seeing that this gave absolute power to Col. Roosevelt, James W. Wadsworth, speaker of the assembly, strongly opposed the resolution.

The progressives, however, were in the ascendancy, and the resolutions drafted by friends of Col. Roosevelt were adopted.

There being no contest before the convention, the make-up of the committee on credentials was without significance and it was quickly named and announced by Col. Roosevelt as was the committee on permanent organization.

The committee on resolutions, which was to thresh over the important direct primary plank, caused Col. Roosevelt to hold up the convention until he could go over the names before him. He called Representative Herbert Parsons of New York to the speaker's stand and after striking out three of the names submitted, announced the resolutions committee, among whom were William Barnes, Jr., James W. Wadsworth, George W. Aldrich, Senator Cobb, author of the recently defeated direct primary bill; Seth Low, former mayor of New York city; Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell university; Senator Brackett, Representative Payne and Representative Fassett.

Talk of gubernatorial candidates was submerged during the day by the main contest, waged over the temporary chairmanship; but tonight friends of Representative Bennett of New York, Frederick C. Stephens, State superintendent of public works, and Henry L. Stimson, former United States district attorney in New York, were out scouting to secure votes for their candidates.

Barnes Issues Statement.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 27.—William Barnes, Jr., leader of the old guard, in a statement tonight declared that Col. Roosevelt had used his "cudgel" against the delegates from Vice President Sherman's district because "Mr. Sherman had dared to oppose him."

"The result of the fight in the convention is entirely satisfactory," said Mr. Barnes. "That 443 out of 1,015 withstood the charges with which the progressives tried to ride roughshod over convictions and their sense of orderly political procedure is of everlasting credit to them."

United States Senator Root was selected today by the committee on permanent organization as permanent chairman and will address the convention tomorrow.

Tim Woodruff Turned Out.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 27.—State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, one of the old guard leaders, was one of the first to feel the effect of the progressives' victory in the State convention today. Delegates from Kings county in the Eighth congressional district at a meeting tonight retired Mr. Woodruff as State committeeman and elected Alfred E. Vase to succeed him.

Members of two other congressional districts reported that they are ready to elect Mr. Woodruff a member of the State committee, but it was reported that the State chairman had said he was ready to retire from politics. This Mr. Woodruff denied.

There were numerous reports tonight that Col. Roosevelt had indicated that he did not desire Mr. Woodruff to be returned to the new State committee.

New Cotton Mill in Columbia—Opening of Flinn Hall.

Columbia, Sept. 29.—This afternoon will see the starting up of the Glencoe Cotton Mills of Columbia, the first plant in the State to manufacture ball twine. The company, capitalized at \$100,000, has installed over 5,000 spindles. T. H. Wadsworth, formerly of Orangeburg, is president.

Governor Ansel, Mayor Gibbs, Dr. E. S. Joyner, Bishop Guerry and Lewis W. Parker will speak at the opening Oct. 5, of Flinn Hall, the new social center at the University of South Carolina.

In the famous O'Neill will case from Charleston, the Supreme Court today denied a petition for a rehearing. The case goes again before the probate judge for the taking of testimony. A large estate is involved.

Age is a tyrant who forbids at the penalty of life all the pleasures of youth.—La Rochefoucauld.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DEAS OUSTED AS STATE REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN.

Once Powerful Leader of "Black and Tans" Meets Political "Waterloo" at Columbia Convention—Succeeded by Joseph W. Tolbert, of Greenwood.

Columbia, Sept. 26.—Ousting E. H. Deas, the "Duke of Darlington," from the State chairmanship, in accordance with the wishes of the Administration at Washington, a Republican Convention, composed for the most part of negroes, met here today and following a stormy session elected J. W. Tolbert, of Greenwood, a white man, to head the Republican party in this State. Although there was not a repetition of the "free for all" fight of the last Convention, there was much confusion, the meeting ending in a bubble, when T. L. Grant, of Charleston, claimed he was defrauded out of the vice chairmanship.

The passing of Deas was pathetic, indeed. In the words of one of those who watched the entire session, the once great "Duke" of the Republican party in this State mounted the stand "sick at heart." As he stood upon the platform a few moments, before he called the Convention to order with pipe in mouth, it was not hard to see that he knew he was beaten. For many years he has held the State chairmanship, and today he withdrew after his name was placed before the Convention, realizing that there was no chance for him. In caucus the fight was planned by the executive committee, and the programme was carried out accordingly.

It is said tonight, and the admission was general among those who attended the Convention here today, that the Convention will not be recognized by white Republicans at large throughout the State, and that another Convention will be called in a few days, at which the negroes will not be represented. Today's Convention was attended by about six white men and upwards of 100 negroes, regularly named delegates.

Aside from the ousting of the former State chairman there were two special features of the meeting today. President Taft's attitude in removing negroes from offices in this State was mentioned in speeches, and it was said that this action on the President's part was deeply felt by the negro members of the party. T. L. Grant, of Charleston, said that he was disgusted with the party because the counting of the votes today, by which he claims he was defrauded out of the vice chairmanship. Some of those who followed the proceedings closely say that Grant was elected over his opponent, but the tellers' count showed 46 votes for J. R. Levy, of Florence, and 44 for Grant. Grant says he got 51 and Levy 35. Most of the delegates left, following the great confusion caused by his charge brought by Grant.

That the displacing of Deas was an Administration event is the statement made tonight by those in touch with the Republican situation. "Deas has opposed three administrations," said one of the members of the Convention tonight, "and we had orders from Washington to relieve him of the chairmanship. It was desired to put some one in who would be in harmony with the Administration."

It was Deas who, in a speech before the Convention today, said that "President Taft has drawn the color line." This was with reference to the positions filled in South Carolina. At the opening of the Convention, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Deas made this speech: "We feel it keenly as an insult to negro voters," he concluded.

For permanent chairman of the Convention Deas again met defeat. He was nominated for this position by W. T. Andrews, of Sumter; R. H. Richardson, of Sumter, was nominated by W. S. Dixon and Aaron Prioleau, formerly of Charleston, seconded this nomination. By a vote of 80 to 8, Richardson was elected permanent chairman of the Convention. He had already been named temporary chairman. Richardson was at one time candidate for Congress, opposed to the Hon. A. F. Lever, of the 7th. W. F. Meyer, of Columbia, was elected permanent secretary, and James A. Brier, of Greenville, assistant secretary.

Popular opinions, on subjects not palpable to sense, are often true, but seldom or never the whole truth.—John Stuart Mill.

When our friends die, in proportion as we loved them, we die with them—we go with them. We are not wholly of the earth.—William Ellery Channing.

ALPINE FLIER DIES.

Chavez Succumbs to Injuries Received When His Machine Fell.

Domodossola, Italy, Sept. 27.—George Chavez, aged 25, the Peruvian aviator, who was injured in alighting after his flight over the Alps Friday, died at 2:25 o'clock this afternoon.

George Chavez, the young aviator who on Friday sprang into international prominence when he made his thrilling aeroplane flight over the threatening gorges and towering peaks of the Alps, was born in Paris in 1887. He secured his aviator's license from the Aero club February 19 of this year.

Chavez, though he astounded the world by a flight which had been esteemed barely short of the impossible, failed to reach Milan, the goal, the attainment of which would have meant the winning of a prize of \$20,000 offered by the Italian Aviation society.

He had passed in safety the dangerous part of his journey and was descending at Domodossola, on the Italian side of the Alps, with only 50 safe and easy miles between him and his goal, when his monoplane, caught by a gust of wind, turned over and bore him to earth beneath its wreckage.

At first it was thought that the daring aviator was not seriously injured, but later it was found that he had sustained internal injuries which proved fatal.

In his wonderful flight from Brig, Switzerland, to Domodossola, the young Peruvian covered in 40 minutes the distance which took Napoleon's cohorts a full fortnight to cross.

Incidentally, in surmounting the great natural fortifications of Italy, the aviator may have broken his own height record, which had stood against the world up to that time. Some of the spectators said that after crossing the Simplon pass he took the short cut over the Monseera pass, 8,000 feet above the sea level and thus may have broken his record of 27,171 feet.

GAYNOR NOT CANDIDATE.

Announces Refusal to Run for Governor of New York.

New York, Sept. 27.—James Creelman of New York made public today a letter from Mayor Gaynor. Mr. Creelman decided on this step because he became convinced today that nothing but this action would prevent Mr. Gaynor's nomination by the Democratic State convention. The letter follows:

"St. James, Sept. 26, 1910.

"Dear Mr. Creelman: "I am this day writing a letter to Chairman Dix stating that I am not a candidate for the nomination for governor and refuse to become such. I do this to remove all doubt on the subject which may have arisen by reason of irresponsible statements which I am informed are being circulated. No utterance of mine has put the matter in doubt.

"Some have said to me that the convention may nominate me, although I am not a candidate. It seems to me that it might appear vain or egotistical for me to assume in my letter to Mr. Dix that that extraordinary thing might happen. I therefore write this supplemental letter to you to take to Rochester and show there so as to prevent my nomination if it should appear to be imminent.

"Make it plain that if nominated I would decline to accept. I could not abandon to their fate the splendid men whom I have appointed to office and who are working so hard for good government, nor could I abandon the people of the city of New York after so short a service. You may make this letter public in advance of going to Rochester if in your judgment, you think the situation calls for it. But do not do so unless it be plainly necessary. Every honest man will understand me.

"Sincerely yours,

W. J. Gaynor.

"James Creelman, Esq."

LOCKOUT APPEARS LIKELY.

Cotton Manufacturers and Operatives are Unable to Agree.

Manchester, England, Sept. 27.—A lookout of 150,000 operatives in the cotton mills appears unavoidable unless there is a marked change in the situation very soon.

The secretary of the Card Room Amalgamation declared today that the employees would not accept arbitration on the terms imposed by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners.

THE NEW YORK CONTEST.

OPPOSING FORCES LINED UP FOR TODAY'S BATTLE.

Saratoga Scene of Intense Political Excitement, Preceding Combat Between "Old Guard" and "Progressives" at New York Republican Convention.

Saratoga, N. Y., September, 26.—By a vote of 22 to 15 the Republican State committee, at a special meeting tonight, re-affirmed its selection of Vice President Sherman over Theodore Roosevelt, as temporary chairman of the State Convention which convenes tomorrow.

Saratoga is a political turmoil tonight, the eve of one of the most important Republican State conventions ever held. The "Old Guard" are making their battle on the issue "shall Theodore Roosevelt rule the Republican party in the State of New York?"

Col. Roosevelt reached here late today and within five minutes had plunged into the situation, taking full command of the "progressive" forces and rounding up the wavering unpledged delegates. The ebb and flow of the political tides finally set in for the "progressives" tonight and the Colonel, after a conference with his lieutenants repeated his declaration made at Troy:

"We have beaten them to a frazzle and the trophies are ours."

When Col. Roosevelt came into Saratoga he was met at the railroad station by the New York County Delegation, headed by Lloyd C. Griscom, Representative Parsons and Otto T. Bannard, of New York, and hundreds of delegates and townspeople. A procession was formed and headed by a band, marched to the United States Hotel, where the Colonel was rushed to the second-story piazza to make a brief speech. In response to the calls of the crowd, "Good luck!" he shouted, waving his black sombrero hat to the crowd:

"I shan't try to make any speech now. I'll make my speech tomorrow."

Then before the crowd could rush in on him the Colonel went to his headquarters where, with his lieutenants, he obtained the last information concerning the situation.

Vice President Sherman came to the village this morning from Utica and went quietly to his room. Mr. Sherman had nothing to say and spent most of the day talking with friends. Mr. Sherman, it was learned, entertains no very exalted hopes of his election to the temporary chairmanship, but he says he is in the fight.

STATUE OF JACKSON.

Heroic Bronze Effigy of Lion-hearted Stonewall Dedicated at Charleston, W. Va.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 27.—A bronze statue of Gen. Stonewall Jackson was unveiled today on the State capital grounds by the local Daughters of the Confederacy. Gen. Bennett H. Young of Louisville, Ky., commander of the department of Tennessee, U. C. Y., was the chief speaker.

The statue represents Gen. Jackson with one hand on his sword and the other grasping his field glasses. It is about 20 feet high.

COMING FOR CONFERENCE.

Bills Landing Question Still Agitates English and American Bankers.

Washington, Sept. 27.—It was said at the treasury department today that a committee of London bankers will come to New York soon for a conference with American financiers, in the hope of coming to some agreement on the question of guarantees on cotton bills of lading.

The English banks have asked the American national banks to guarantee bills of lading on exported cotton. Under the National Bank Act that would be illegal. Bankers have asked Comptroller of the Currency Murray to give a liberal interpretation of the National Bank Act to permit them to do so, but the comptroller has refused.

It is understood the American bankers are looking for some legal way to guarantee the bills and have invited the British bankers into a conference.

The English banks are standing firm on their ultimatum not to accept any cotton bills without guarantees after October 31. Cotton growers and brokers are much concerned over the situation as much of the American crop goes to England.